

tentiae, but rather a point of heightened resistance to fresh infection. The tuberculosis problem is twofold, being concerned not only with infection but with metastasis. Conditions of stasis are favorable to the development of a point of tuberculous infection but unfavorable to its extension, whereas movement with rapid circulation of blood and lymph are to be considered unfavorable to the initial implantation of the tubercle bacillus but favorable to its spread if once established. Inflammation may be considered on the one hand as creating conditions of increased resistance to infection, or by means of hyperaemia and increased circulation as favoring the kinetic conditions about a point of existing infection. It is not to be doubted that while just enough and perhaps too much inflammation is bad for a tubercle, a little bit of inflammation either exerts no deleterious effect on it or may indeed be good for it.

In the tobacco smoke inhalers we have a comparatively mild irritation repeated often over a long period, with the probable result of a chronic inflammation of low grade, which of itself may only aid in the process of repair around a tubercle.

The argument, of course, applies only to the local irritating effects of smoking and not upon the constitutional effects which may also have a bearing.

## Book Reviews

**Hygiene for Nurses.** By Nolie Mumey, M. D. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis. 1918. Price \$1.25.

This work is a combination of hygiene and bacteriology that may be found useful for reference. It contains interesting sections on heredity, Mendel's law and immunity. Unfortunately, much of its content is too superficially treated for the book to be of value as a text-book in schools that comply with the Standard Curriculum for Schools of Nursing; for examples: While the names of commonly used disinfectants are given the strengths in which they should be used and the lengths of time that they require to disinfect are lacking and, in the section on ventilation, it is stated that "the wind in passing over chimneys will draw impure air out."

**A Text-book of Physiology for Nurses.** By William Gay Christian, M. D., and Charles C. Haskell, M. A., M. D. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company. 1918. Price, \$1.75.

This work, as the authors claim, is an elementary one. It will be found a useful text-book for beginners in schools where physiology is taught separately from anatomy. It contains 34 illustrations, some of which are particularly good.

**Surgical and War Nursing.** By A. H. Barkley, M. D. (Hon.), M. C., F. A. C. S. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company. 1918. Price, \$1.75

The author states that "The primary intention is that this book will take an intermediate position between a reference and text-book and that it will find favor with the student of nursing as well as the graduate." Those responsible for the nurses' instruction, however, are hardly likely to echo this wish, for the book contains many expressions and statements that they would not permit their pupils to use. Here are examples: "Catheters are both male and female." "In nursing a case in which there is pus." "Disinfection of a room that has been vacated by a patient should always take place and should not be occupied by another until the process is complete. This may be done by closing the room tight and burning sulphur candles." The majority of ancient and modern treatments are mentioned in the book, but only a few of them are described: this, however, is probably fortunate, considering the description that is given of mak-

ing a poultice, which is as follows: "Place the flaxseed in a cup, pour in enough boiling water to make a paste, then heat and stir for a short while and spread thick between layers of cheesecloth or light cotton."

**Essentials of Dietetics; Textbook for Nurses.** By Maude A. Perry, B. S. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis. 1918.

This book contains chapters on the chemistry of food, chemistry of cooking, nutrition, the care and preservation of food, food requirements in health and disease. Though the subject matter is the same as that contained in the majority of textbooks of dietetics prepared for nurses, this book will be a welcome addition to nurses' libraries, for the topics are discussed in a clear and definite manner, and there are questions at the end of each chapter which pupil nurses will find helpful when studying.

**Nursing in Diseases of Childhood.** By Carl Leo-Wolf, M. D. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company. 1918. Price, \$2.50.

Nurses will find this book of assistance in their study of Pediatrics, especially as the normal child and the care necessary to keep it well are more fully described than is usual in books of this type. Other valuable assets of the work are: The descriptions of the preliminary symptoms of those indispositions peculiar to childhood, which, unless recognized and properly treated, may become exceedingly serious; the chapter on public health nursing—written by Mrs. A. L. Hansen, R. N., Superintendent of the District Nursing Association of Buffalo, N. Y.—and that on mental hygiene of children—by H. G. Matzinger, M. D.

**Practical Dental Metallurgy.** By Jos D. Hodgen. Fifth edition. Revised by Guy S. Millberry. St. Louis: Mosby. 1918. Price, \$2.50.

This book is essentially for dental students and as such is one of the very best, being used by seven of the university dental schools and the majority of all Class A schools in the country. It is more or less a condensed treatise on the subject of metallurgy, dealing chiefly with such portions of the science as are of value to the student and practitioner of dentistry. However, it may be found to be a valuable reference book to others. The authors are not metallurgists, but being themselves practitioners of dentistry, are in a position to know what is and what is not applicable in the practice of dentistry. Hence, they have taken from general texts and other authoritative sources and compiled this valuable dental text. J. E. G.

**Oral Sepsis in Its Relationship to Systemic Disease.** By Wm. W. Duke. St. Louis: Mosby; 124 pages. 1918.

Duke aims "to present as briefly and clearly as possible the complex relationship which frequently exists between infections of the gum and alveolar process and certain systemic disorders." And he indicates that the dental surgeon who understands the problems and aims of the physician will be willing to sacrifice apparently useful teeth for the sake of the patient's general welfare. Dr. Duke points out that few men of fifty years who show advanced stages of dental sepsis are normal physically. He shows clearly how pyorrhea alveolaris and alveolar abscesses form foci from which infection may spread "by direct extension to adjacent tissues, by transportation along mucous or serous surfaces, and by metastatic infection through the medium of the blood stream and lymph with the final involvement of distant organs." To such spread of infection, especially to that of the last type, the author traces many systemic complications. Of the devitalized teeth examined by Dr. Duke, 81 per cent. might furnish foci of infection. Dr. Duke shows that though the organisms are

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